

LABOR CLARION

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Insists That Unions Exclude Communists Or Forfeit Charters

Firm action to eliminate communists from unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor was announced in New York last week by William Green, president of the Federation, who declared that unions violating the rule against admitting communists run the serious risk of having their charters withdrawn. His declaration was interpreted to mean that international unions that permit their affiliated locals to accept communists as members may likewise expect to have their A. F. of L. charter revoked.

Fur Workers' "United Front"

The militant policy declared by Green was the result of the action of the International Fur Workers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, which at its recent convention in Toronto adopted a resolution authorizing a "united front" with the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, an organization under communist leadership.

The Toronto resolution permitted members of the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, headed by Ben Gold, a communist, to join the International Fur Workers' Union. Enrollment of members affiliated with the Gold group has already begun.

Green declared that the A. F. of L. decidedly disapproved of the action taken by the International Fur Workers' Union and was determined to stop the movement toward a "united front" with the communists.

Woll Announces Green's Decision

The announcement of Green's position was made through Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the A. F. of L., who has been acting for its executive council in efforts to bring order into the chaotic labor situation in the fur industry for many years.

The announcement was issued after a conference attended by Woll, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Max Zaritsky, secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

Boring From Within

These are the three strong unions in the needle trades and are profoundly interested in what Woll characterized as the attempts of the Communist party and dual communist labor organizations to bore into the Federation.

"The Communist party and its industrial affiliates, such as the Fur Workers' Industrial Union, have once more altered their policy," Woll said. "Instead of continuing to foster dual unions against the American Federation of Labor they have now returned to the old policy of boring from within. The situation in the fur industry arising from the resolution adopted by the International Fur Workers' Union opening wide the door to communists is a consequence of this policy.

"The American Federation of Labor will not

countenance any such action. The Chicago Federation of Labor has recently taken an unequivocal stand against the attempt to put through a 'united front' of A. F. of L. and communist fur workers in that city by announcing that no 'united front' organizations would be admitted to the Chicago Federation.

"That stand was in harmony with the philosophy of the A. F. of L. Mr. Green has now authorized me to say that the same policy will apply in New York and in all other cities.

"The American Federation of Labor will not be duped by the latest maneuvers of the communists. We have no faith in their professions of solidarity or in their desire to be honest members of a bona fide labor organization founded on democratic principles.

War to the Finish

"The latest communist maneuver to stab the labor movement in the back will be halted. The A. F. of L. will make no compromise with communists. They are out to destroy us, but we are equally determined to destroy them."

Woll stressed the point that permitting the communists "to overrun the fur workers' union would mean opening the door to them in all other unions, particularly in the needle trades." He said positive steps were being taken to avert this development.

Well-informed sources declare that about 10,000 fur workers are affected by the situation.

WAGE CUTTING IN VERMONT

According to an informal survey made of Vermont industries by the Rutland "Herald," 50 per cent of the employers have cut wages or lengthened hours as a result of the Supreme Court knocking out N.R.A. codes.

LABOR CLARION TO ISSUE EARLIER

Owing to the fact that Independence Day comes on Thursday of next week, the Labor Clarion is compelled to be delivered to the post office on Wednesday night in order to be distributed Friday. It is therefore necessary that copy intended for next week's issue be sent in not later than Tuesday evening.

Judge Cerf Succumbs

Judge Marcel E. Cerf, well known San Francisco attorney, one-time Superior Court judge and prominent figure in political circles, died Thursday of last week at his home at 2821 Steiner street, following an illness of several weeks. Death was due to a heart attack.

Long considered the most likely successor to the federal judgeship made vacant by the death of Judge Kerrigan, Judge Cerf was stricken by his fatal illness in Washington and, returning to San Francisco June 13, he was believed to be recovering when he suffered a heart attack.

Of recent years Judge Cerf was legal member and secretary of the N.R.A. Compliance Board. He made many friends in labor circles by his work on the board.

Unified Car Service Is Contemplated in Move by Supervisors

The first step looking toward unification of the street car systems of San Francisco was taken last Monday by the Board of Supervisors, when by unanimous vote a motion of Supervisor Franck H. Havenner, calling on the Public Utilities Commission for data, was adopted.

The request called for estimates on revenue and other information necessary to the drawing up of proposed legislation providing for the merger of all street car lines in the city and their operation under municipal ownership.

The object of the move was to speed the development of a rapid transit system which would put the city in position to meet the transportation problems created by the erection of the two great bridges now in course of construction.

Utilities Commission to Act

The request for information was transmitted immediately to the Public Utilities Commission, which will take it up at its next meeting. It is probable that a special appropriation may be required to provide funds for the survey.

In initiating the important subject Mr. Havenner said:

"I desire to move the Public Utilities Commission be requested to prepare for this board estimates of the gross revenues and gross operating expenses of the Market Street Railway lines and California Street Cable Company properties, if acquired by the city and operated under municipal ownership.

"Estimates of operating expenses should be based upon the civil service schedule of wages for platform men and other employees. They should take into consideration the economies which might be effected under municipal ownership and management by reduction and elimination of overhead salaries, legal expenses, payments to holding companies for managerial services and elimination of duplicated service under unified operation.

Must Include 5-Cent Fare

"These estimates should make it possible to determine what amount, if any, these properties would earn under municipal ownership for payment of bond interest and redemption and should afford a basis for calculating the amount of the purchase price the city could pay for these properties in order to keep them on a self-supporting basis with a 5-cent car fare.

"The Public Utilities Commission is also requested to furnish estimates of the amounts the city would be required to spend in the early future for new rolling stock for adequate operation of the properties and for essential reconstruction and repair of roadbed and trackage.

"Solution of San Francisco's street car transportation problem hinges solely upon consolidation. Since the Market Street Railway Company faces receivership, which would confront the city

(Continued on Page Two)

Nation-Wide Probe of "Chiseling" Employers Ordered by President

Despite the claims made by corporation officials all over the country that they are zealously guarding the labor provisions of the fair practice codes established under the old N.R.A., held unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court's decision, one of the first statements made by James L. O'Neill, acting N.R.A. administrator, after President Roosevelt asked him to set up an impartial board to study the effects of the code abolition, declared there was evidence "of much cutting of wages and lengthening of hours" throughout the nation following the suspension of the codes, which was made necessary by the court's decision.

"Chiseling" Is General

"We have received reports through our compliance division that a good deal of 'chiseling' is going on and have forwarded them to the White House," O'Neill said, adding that "all parts of the nation are more or less affected," and that the "chiseling" was not confined to any particular industry.

Following the receipt of the data regarding the increasing activities of the "chiselers," President Roosevelt asked O'Neill to set up as soon as possible the new fact-finding board to sift all alleged code violations and make unbiased reports on the result of code suspension with especial emphasis placed on the necessity of being prepared "to counteract any propaganda from private sources which might be designed to promote a special interest."

Labor Representative on Committee

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized the need for "accurate information" collected by an unbiased committee

regarding "the extent to which changes occur in the maintenance of labor standards or fair practice provisions of the codes." He made clear his determination that the information obtained regarding the "chiselers" would be published.

Regarding the make-up of the impartial committee the President suggested "an impartial chairman, a representative of management and a representative of labor and a member designated by the Department of Commerce and another by the Department of Labor."

Stating that the board would be appointed shortly, O'Neill said he had asked Prentiss L. Coonley, director of the N.R.A. division of business co-operation, to suggest to him the names of persons to serve on the board. He said the chairman would have to be "an outstanding figure."

Mayor LaGuardia Has Argument For Municipal Light and Power

A reduction of \$70,000,000 per year would be made in the cost of electric light and power to consumers in New York City by the construction of a municipal light and power plant, according to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia who advocates the construction of the plant by means of the \$45,000,000 loan from the federal government. He reached this conclusion in a pamphlet entitled: "What My Power Plant Would Mean to New York Consumers."

Mr. LaGuardia's statement was made in reply to the proposal of the Consolidated Gas Company to reduce its rates by \$7,500,000 annually. "A reduction of \$7,500,000," Mr. LaGuardia said, "should not be allowed to forestall a \$70,000,000 saving which would result from a municipal power plant."

FOR "WHITE COLLAR" WORKERS

An allocation of \$300,000,000 to provide jobs and wages for "white collar" unemployed men and women has been virtually completed by Harry L. Hopkins' Work Progress Administration.

Unified Car Service

(Continued from Page One)

with an emergency, I urge immediate action on the motion.

"The Market Street lines are rendering an essential service to the people, and it is imperative that service be maintained at all cost. There is no longer a question that by unified management and elimination of duplicating lines, overlapping services and the heavy overhead expenses of the privately-owned corporation, a consolidated system can continue Municipal Railway wage scales and pay the cost of bond interest and redemption without disturbing the 5-cent fare."

Conferees Agree Upon Wagner-Connery Bill

A complete agreement on the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Bill was reached by congressional conferees on Tuesday last, with the elimination of a House amendment limiting units for collective bargaining to employees of a single employer.

The conferees also struck out a House amendment restating the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press, in view of contentions by the Senate conferees it was unnecessary.

The bill in its final form declares that "the denial by employers of the right of employees to organize and the refusal by employers to accept the procedure of collective bargaining lead to strikes . . . which have the necessary effect of burdening or obstructing interstate and foreign commerce." In other words, the bill takes pains to justify itself on grounds which the Supreme Court approved in the N.R.A. case, while the former version took court approval for granted.

Other provisions of the measure declare that it shall be an unfair labor practice for an employer "to interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 7; to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization or contribute financial or other support to it . . . by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment, or any term or condition of employment, to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization . . . ; to discharge or otherwise discriminate against an employee because he has filed charges or given testimony under this act; to refuse to bargain collectively with the representatives of his employees, subject to the provisions of Section 9-a."

Also the bill contains the significant sentence in Section 13: "Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike."

NON-RESIDENT INDIGENTS

The State Senate, shortly before adjournment, dealt a death blow to the Redwine-Jones pauper exclusion bill. The measure was defeated by a vote of 21 to 13, after the upper house had twice changed its mind on the subject.

Uhl's Effort to Reduce Salaries Snowed Under by Supervisors

The proposal of Supervisor Adolph Uhl for a reduction in salaries of San Francisco city employees for the coming fiscal year was snowed under at Monday's meeting of the board by the decisive vote of six to two.

The resolution, providing a reduction in salaries for all municipal employees and officials earning more than \$125 a month, was favored only by Uhl and Schmidt. Voting against it were Gallagher, Havenner, Hayden, Roncovieri, McSheehy and Ratto.

Uhl contended that by virtue of the salary cuts \$800,000 could be raised for relief purposes.

In arguing for adoption of the resolution, Uhl stated the "city was facing a great emergency"; that \$3,500,000 was needed for relief during the coming fiscal year, a similar amount having been spent during the last year.

Controller Leonard Leavy was called to refute Uhl's allegation, stating \$2,500,000 had been spent by the city for relief, of which there was a \$175,000 surplus.

Uhl denounced the Federation of Municipal Employees and its officers for "deliberate misrepresentation of facts pertaining to municipal salaries."

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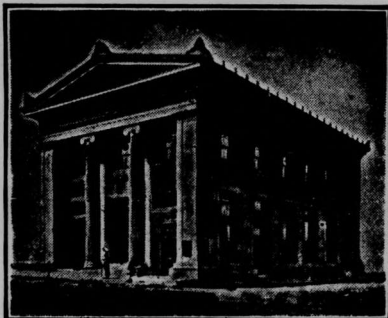
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Congress Admonished To Remain in Session And Defeat Chiselers

Congressman John J. O'Connor of New York, chairman of the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, does not ally himself with the defeatists who succumbed before the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the fair practice codes established under the National Industrial Recovery act unconstitutional, and took the position that nothing can be done in the field of federal law to retain for labor and the general public the benefits gained under the code regime.

On the contrary, he believes that Congress has the authority to protect labor in the industries which the court held could not constitutionally be restricted in minimum wages, maximum hours, child labor and other work conditions by compulsory codes, and that congressmen should remain "on the job" and enact such legislation during the present session of Congress.

Only Compulsory Codes Dead

"The National Industrial Recovery act is not dead and we are not going to let it die," Mr. O'Connor said in the House of Representatives in support of a resolution extending a skeletonized form of the N.R.A. limited to fact-finding as recommended by President Roosevelt. "It is only the provisions of the compulsory code that have died by reason of the Supreme Court decision," he declared.

Among the methods Congress might use to retain the benefits of the Recovery act he mentioned the taxing power, the tariff, and barring the use of the mails and interstate commerce to "selfish, unpatriotic employers" and other subversive interests who for their own private profit wantonly lower the living standards of working men and women.

"In the past two years during which the N.R.A. has been in operation there has been more advance in working conditions and business conditions than in the entire previous generation," Mr. O'Connor said.

N.R.A. Benefited Masses

"To say that the decision of the Supreme Court is welcomed by our people is to confess that one does not know the sentiment throughout the land. It is safe to say that the passing of the codes is regretted by 95 per cent of our people. Every worker, every business man, except a few big ones, profited by the N.R.A.

"It abolished child labor. It had put the sweatshop out of business. It assured a living wage to the worker, and fixed his hours within reasonable limits, thus spreading employment. It controlled the chiseler, the price cutter, the 'leader' cheater, and prevented cut-throat competition.

Sweatshop Employers Return

"The ink was hardly dry on the decision when those old conditions returned. Throughout the land countless employers returned to the old days of

child labor, the sweatshop, starvation wages, and long hours. Even before the chief justice finished reading the decision the chiselers and price cutters started their old racket to put the little fellow out of business. Is that what this country wants?"

Charging that those men both in and out of Congress who applauded the Supreme Court edict were in effect "gloating over the fact that millions of our workers would again be underpaid and thrown out of work, that countless strikes might again harass our people, and that millions of our small business men again faced destruction through cut-throat competition," O'Connor added:

Chiselers Want Congress to Adjourn

"Of course the selfish employers and chiselers will go slow for the time being and propagate that old bromide, 'Let Congress adjourn.' We know what they have up their sleeves. They deliberately plan to go back to the old days as soon as we adjourn. I realize how anxious most of the members here are to finish our work and go back to our districts and our private affairs. Many of you are worn out after this trying session of six months. Many of our best men have fallen ill under the strain.

No More Starvation Wages

"But we have a duty to perform, however unpopular it may be to suggest that we stay in session. We must beat these chiselers at their own game. We can only do it by staying here on the job to which we were elected and enacting every piece of legislation necessary to meet the situation and relieve the distress of our people.

"Come what may, child labor must not return. Starvation wages must not be re-established. Our workers must not be driven for inhuman hours. The sweatshop must stay closed and cut-throat competition and monopolies must stay stopped.

"That is our job. That is the spirit of our people. Let us go to it. Let us fling down the gauntlet to the enemy. Let us meet him at Philippi."

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Marine Worker Killed By San Pedro Police

Fred W. Friedl, vice-president of the newly formed Maritime Federation of the Pacific, was shot to death on Friday of last week by San Pedro police during a raid on his apartment.

The Associated Press account of the killing said that "the police lay in wait for Friedl as he entered his apartment. He fled through a rear entrance of the building, firing four times as he ran. Patrolman K. E. Boles answered with a charge from a sawed-off shotgun. Friedl was struck in the face and neck and died almost instantly."

Friedl was business agent of the San Pedro local of the Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water-tenders' Union, and also was well known in San Francisco.

According to friends, Friedl had many enemies among the radical maritime workers and had been threatened many times. This, they say, probably accounted for his carrying a gun and firing on the officers in the belief that they were some of his enemies. John McGovern, secretary of the firemen here, said that Friedl was an upstanding, conservative citizen.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1935

Supreme Court Not Infallible

If we are to listen to a certain class of publicists we must gain the impression that the Constitution of the United States is a sacred document, and that the fathers of the republic were infallible in the formulation of a fundamental law that would apply to all times, however changed conditions might be.

Even the right to criticize decisions of the Supreme Court interpreting the Constitution would be denied if their admonitions were heeded. It does not occur to them, apparently, that human fallibility may have entered into the making of the instrument and also in interpreting it.

If the views of these teachers be sound, then the people of the United States have been guilty of sacrilege in amending the Constitution, which has been done on a score of occasions to meet the nation's requirements.

The recent unanimous decision in the case involving the National Recovery Act has brought about a discussion which can not help being of great value in showing that, after all, the Constitution is the work of human brains and minds, and as such is subject to analysis from the changing viewpoint of changing times. Likewise, the interpretations made by the Supreme Court may, with all due respect to those high functionaries, be discussed with the rules of logic and reason, and even consistency, in mind, to the advantage, it is to be hoped, of this and future generations.

* * *

An article furnished in the Weekly News Service of the American Federation of Labor, captioned "Supreme Court 'Consistency,'" is of unusual interest at this time, and should be perused by all citizens interested in the grave questions now confronting the country. It follows:

"From the day the Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act unconstitutional and held that the federal government is without power to enact social-progress legislation concerning wages, hours and work conditions of men and women employed in intrastate industries, self-appointed decision interpreters have undertaken to find in the court's action the expression of a consistent policy relative to the Constitution.

"The fact is the decisions of the Supreme Court are essentially lacking in consistency, if by that word is meant taking a position and sticking to it. Its decisions on the taxing power of Congress illustrate the shifting sands on which the court stands.

"When Congress established the system of national currency it became a necessary part of public policy to abolish the wildcat currency issued by state banks, over which Congress had no direct control. To accomplish this purpose indirectly, Congress enacted a law imposing a tax on state

bank currency. The object of the law was not to produce revenue but to tax the objectionable currency out of existence. The law was appealed to the Supreme Court, which ruled that it was a constitutional exercise of the taxing power.

* * *

"Later, oleomargarine seriously affected the market for dairy butter, and because of its cheapness interfered with the prosperity of millions of farmers. To meet this emergency Congress enacted a law placing a tax on oleomargarine. The major purpose was not to produce revenue but to discourage the manufacture of oleomargarine. Although the act accomplished indirectly what it was believed Congress did not have the power to accomplish by direct legislation, and although its admitted purpose was not to raise revenue but to penalize imitation butter, the Supreme Court, nevertheless, decided that the oleomargarine tax was constitutional.

* * *

"Resorting to this same taxing power, Congress undertook to meet the child labor evil by placing a tax on goods in the manufacture of which children under a certain age were employed. Child labor exploiters appealed the law to the Supreme Court, which reversed the position it had taken in the state bank currency and the oleomargarine cases and decided that the law was unconstitutional because the taxing power was used primarily not to raise revenue but to accomplish the humanitarian objective of protecting children from undue industrial exploitation.

* * *

"That is to say, the Supreme Court declared the federal tax placed on state bank currency for the purpose of limiting or abolishing it was a constitutional exercise of the taxing power by Congress. Later the court declared that the federal tax placed on oleomargarine for the purpose of restricting its marketability in comparison with dairy butter was likewise a constitutional exercise of the taxing power by Congress. But when it came to placing a tax on child labor products for the purpose of freeing children from exploitation by employers who suppressed the instincts of humanity in their search for cheap labor and the pursuit of profit, the Supreme Court held the tax was not permitted by the federal Constitution.

* * *

"Other decisions illustrating similar judicial vacillation are well known in the history of the Supreme Court. Consistency may be a jewel, but it does not shine very brilliantly in the opinions of the nation's highest judicial body."

Police Find the "Evidence"

In their zeal to justify arbitrary and sometimes unwarranted arrests, officers of the law seem to have an uncanny gift for finding evidence to convict a suspect of whatever crime they charge him with.

In the mining camp of Jackson, where a strike has been in progress for many months, expensive firearms were "found" in the hovel of an inoffensive and ignorant alien, and upon this charge he was held for deportation by the authorities. It was so evidently a "plant" that it did not deceive anyone.

In the recent arrest of several workers at Modesto the diligent officers "found" quantities of dynamite in the cars used by the prisoners, and an implausible "plot" was charged against them, and they were held under excessively high bail.

Now comes the killing of Fred W. Friedl, a man of splendid reputation, by San Pedro police during a raid on his apartment, which they searched for hidden arms. After Friedl was killed the officers found "a .25 caliber automatic pistol, two shotguns and two rifles." The officers were convinced this proved the murdered man was "the

leader of a gang of militant labor leaders" who had been conducting a reign of terror.

But friends of Friedl had another explanation, and a far more plausible one, for the discovery of such arms. They declared that the deceased had been an ardent hunter.

In order to further justify the raid and killing the officers "found" in Friedl's apartment "a quantity of communist literature." This, of course, proved that he was a most dangerous man!

However, friends of the slain man assert that he had been "trying to rid the labor movement of communists for some time," and that he had been reviled in communist publications. Further, the radical factions of his own union had endeavored to oust him as business agent because of his campaign against communism.

Unified Street Car Service

The investigation set in motion by the Board of Supervisors at the instance of Supervisor Havenner to secure data in support of the proposed acquisition by the city of the Market Street Railway properties is timely.

With the great bridges connecting San Francisco with the East Bay region and northern California rapidly nearing completion, the transportation problem becomes the most important subject requiring the study and planning of all civic bodies and citizens generally.

The unification of the private lines with those of the Municipal Railway will be generally conceded to be essential to any proposal for rapid transit in the city and across the bridges. Any plan contemplating the dual operation would inevitably result in confusion and unsatisfactory service, to say nothing of uneconomical duplication.

In the preliminaries of this necessary if not essential unification, however, two things must be borne in mind by the city authorities. In the first place, the disastrous mistake made by the city of Seattle in acquiring its street railway system must be avoided. In that case the utility company succeeded in mulcting the municipality in an amount two or three times the value of the property, resulting in an enormous deficit in operating revenue and consequent raising of fares. Even with this aid the revenue does not meet expenditures.

In the second place, it must be borne in mind that San Francisco will not pay such a price for the moribund properties as will require extravagant overhead in the way of bond interest. The system, if acquired, must pay its own way in the same manner as does the Municipal Railway, with provision for maintaining the present wage scales, at least. Also the 5-cent fare must be maintained.

With the unified street car service in operation prior to the opening of the bridges and the world's fair to be held here at that time, San Francisco may be expected to begin a march of progress and prosperity that will place it among the leading cities of the nation.

A JOURNAL OF INFORMATION

To better acquaint California trade-unionists and the public in general with the work, aims and aspirations of the California State Federation of Labor, and to assist in smoking out the communist disrupters who are just now very active in various local unions, the executive council of that body has decided to publish a journal of information to be known as the "California Federationist." The transactions of the meeting of the executive council held on June 16 will be published in the journal, also a preliminary report of Legislative Representative Scharrenberg, who will have some interesting comment on the longest session ever held by the California Legislature.

The evils of war are great in their endurance, and have a long reckoning for ages to come.—Thomas Jefferson.

From Labor Viewpoint

Running true to form, Governor Merriam placed the state militia at the disposal of the lumber operators at Eureka to break the strike at that point.

Work for between 8000 and 10,000 persons would be provided for more than a year were the California Central Valleys water project included in the "must" list of the relief program. An appropriation of \$8,000,000 is asked.

Donald Richberg, former director of the N.R.A., returned to private life on May 20, after having been entertained at luncheon by President Roosevelt, whose friendship he apparently retains. It did not appear that he was tendered any banquets by William Green.

"To the British mind there is little that is revolutionary about President Roosevelt's proposals to Congress," says the London "Telegraph." "They merely follow in the footsteps of a suggestion of British chancellors of the exchequer who have made these forms of taxation familiar to this country."

Firm opposition to the position taken by some of the delegates to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, that unemployment might be partially solved by restricting more women to the home, was expressed by Miss Grace Abbott, one of the delegates of the United States government.

Frank Stephens, well-known sculptor and lecturer, and founder of Arden and Ardentown, the single tax colonies north of Wilmington, Del., died suddenly at Gilpin Point, near Denton, Md., of a heart attack. He was 75 years old. Gilpin Point is also a single tax colony, founded ten years ago, in which Mr. Stephens was greatly interested.

Concrete evidence of a forward movement in accelerating the gigantic \$4,800,000,000 work relief plan was given in Washington when Robert Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, began recruiting 328,570 unemployed young men and war veterans to bring the membership of the C. C. C. camps up to 600,000.

The total cost of administering the National Industrial Recovery Act and the 578 codes of fair practice established by its authority was more than \$93,000,000 for the two-year period ending this June, according to a statement issued by the N.I.R.B. Of this amount the code authority expenditure of \$71,704,000 was the largest individual item.

If Governor Martin of the State of Washington is determined to bring about a class war he has taken the most effective measures to do so by calling out a regiment of the National Guard to help the lumbermen win against the strikers in Tacoma. The mayor of that city protests that the troops were not called at his request, and that he was able to preserve order.

The 3500 concerts given in New York City this season under the direction of the concert unit of the works division were attended by 360,000 music lovers, according to the report submitted by Oswald W. Knauth of the Emergency Relief Bureau. The concerts, staged in public schools, armories and other public buildings, included sixty-two overtures, sixty symphonies, eight symphonic poems, forty-eight orchestral suites, one hundred

nineteen miscellaneous orchestral pieces, oratorios, arias and instrumental concerti.

As a result of well-defined discontent occasioned by low wages, coupled with the increased cost of living, among metal miners, officials of Utah smelters and silver lead mines have granted an increase of 25 cents a day to all men who are paid day wages. In order not to add to the discontent, officials announced that the hours would remain the same as they were under the fair practice code of the mining industry which was destroyed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the National Recovery Act unconstitutional.

Possibility That Forty Hours Will Be Voluntary Code Week

Reports from Washington are to the effect that the forty-hour work-week, with time and a half for overtime, would in all likelihood be the standard for all voluntary codes under the new N.R.A.

Despite organized labor's demands for a thirty-hour week, the longer period apparently was gathering support as N.R.A. and federal trade commission officials continued their studies of how jointly to prepare voluntary agreements.

One important official, who declined to be quoted, contended the thirty-hour goal of the American Federation of Labor—even if practical economically—would be impossible of attainment on a strictly voluntary basis. Business groups have opposed it both at N.R.A. and before congressional committees in hearings on thirty-hour week legislation.

The same spokesman contended the forty-hour overtime plan would represent a definite step forward even though labor would consider it only a stop-gap while continuing its legislative drive for shorter time.

Many old N.R.A. codes had forty-hour weeks. The new overtime provision would not limit the number of hours but would make it expensive for all over forty.

Some major business leaders were reported to approve the forty-hour overtime plan, and some labor officials were said to be regarding it with favor.

Hundreds of Floating Fire Traps Imperil Lives of Passengers

The special Senate committee investigating the Morro Castle and Mohawk steamship disasters has been informed that "160 fire traps still are afloat and carrying passengers," Senator Royal S. Copeland announced. Copeland is chairman of the committee.

He said the figure was supplied by the United States steamboat inspection service at a committee meeting called to consider plans of procedure.

"These 160 vessels," he said, "are in a condition comparable to that of the excursion steamer, General Slocum, which caught fire and burned with a great loss of life in New York years ago."

Life of Eugene Debs

Moving pictures of the life of Eugene V. Debs, for many years leader and presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, will be shown Saturday night at 1057 Steiner street. The pictures are being shown as part of the national observance of the anniversary of the arrest and imprisonment of the labor leader for his opposition to the war. It was following his speech in Canton, Ohio, on June 16, 1918, that Debs was jailed.

In addition to the motion pictures there will be a talk by Austen Lewis, local attorney, who knew Debs personally. The meeting is open to the public.

Beaver as Engineer

Remember how much space beavers used to get in the old school readers?

There were pictures of beavers felling trees by gnawing them with their teeth, others of beavers building dams that were everything good dams should be. There were stories extolling beavers as super-engineers, even if they didn't use slide rules. In fact, they couldn't have gotten more or better publicity if they had hired press agents—and "working like a beaver" came to be used whenever anyone wanted to describe conscientious, well-directed effort.

Well, much as we hate to destroy a popular illusion, there are some beavers in Plumas Lake, about eight miles south of Marysville, that either flunked in engineering or else they just don't give a continental how they do a job.

Recently these beavers set out to build a dam. They picked out a large tree to use as one of the main supports, sharpened up their incisors and went to work to fell it. But did they, like good engineers should, do this work so that the tree would fall near the site of the dam and so it wouldn't do any damage when it came crashing down? They did not. They just gnawed and trusted to luck.

In consequence, the tree fell away from the dam site and, worse still, it fell across and tore down a 2300-volt P. G. and E. transmission line. So, for an hour or so, while linemen made repairs, consumers in the area were without "juice" to light their homes and operate their appliances.

And what they say about beavers!—"P. G. and E. Progress."

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of local unions have passed away since last reports: Henry V. Sagehorn, member of Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125; George Barber, Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24; Charles Robert Sloane, Photo Engravers' Union No. 8; Harold Scott, Typographical Union No. 21.

FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRESS

The amount of modernization, repair and new construction stimulated by the activities of the Federal Housing Administration is still increasing. Figures compiled by that organization covering building activity in all parts of the country, supplemented by encouraging reports of increased business and employment, give adequate proof of the nation-wide benefits of the better housing program. Property owners of the United States, as of June 15, had pledged to spend \$433,950,135 for modernization and repair. This is an increase of \$5,408,356 over the total of the previous Saturday.

Only Cure for Depression Is 'Buying Wage,' Declares Filene

Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant-economist, believes the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the National Recovery Act will result in employers imposing wage reductions and a longer work-week on workers throughout the United States.

Just before sailing for Europe to attend the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Paris Filene said that while many business leaders desire to continue the wages and work hours prescribed by the fair practice codes established under N.R.A. the usual "chiseling 10 per cent" will force wage cuts and longer hours.

He reiterated his belief that the only cure for the depression is a buying wage and not a mere "living wage" for workers.

Militia Called Out To Subdue Strikers

Violence broke out in widely separated regions during the last week in the protracted lumber mill strike which is being conducted all along the Pacific Coast, with militia in charge in Eureka, Calif., and Tacoma, Wash.

In Eureka William Kaarte, a union picket, was shot and killed by local officers, ten others were injured, one of whom died later, and 124 men were arrested, among them J. B. Wiliford, president of the Lumbermen's Union.

On reports that hundreds of sympathizers with the strikers were headed for Eureka, the sheriff stationed guards on all roads leading to the city, and itinerants and those unable to prove they were on legitimate business were not allowed to enter the city.

A company of sixty men of the National Guard, with twenty-two state traffic officers and 100 special police, stood by to assist the sheriff.

Thousand Under Arms at Tacoma

At Tacoma it was announced by the adjutant general of the National Guard that an entire regiment of infantry had been ordered by Governor Martin to be kept under arms indefinitely, and that a battalion already was on the ground.

Fighting between strikers and the Guard was reported, in which several were injured and fifteen were arrested when attempts were made to open the lumber mills.

Summoned hastily, the Tacoma Central Labor Council was reported to be considering a general strike in retaliation for attempted breakup of the two-months-old strike.

Later, however, the Council met and vigorously protested the use of the troops and called for "protection" from them.

"We request the President (of the United States) to extend the protection of the federal troops against the lawless, irresponsible activities of the state troops and National Guard troops in creating a reign of terror here," a statement by the Council's press committee said.

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No discussion of a general strike was held, the committee said.

Mayor Ignored by Governor

Asserting that Governor Clarence D. Martin ordered out the National Guard without consulting him, Mayor George D. Smitley said he had not asked for aid in maintaining order.

The governor retorted that "there is imminent danger of further violence," and requested citizens to co-operate with authorities to "restore order and protect the public peace and safety."

Manned by skeleton crews, six Tacoma sawmills resumed work on a limited basis.

Several hundred pickets were driven across the Eleventh street bridge by the state police and guardsmen.

Shipping in Tacoma was virtually at a standstill.

Peace Proposal at Portland

Portland sawmill owners have offered a peace plan to end the strike of 2500 lumber workers in that city.

The plan met immediate favorable comment from Abe W. Muir, chief spokesman of the striking Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

STATE RECOVERY ACT INVALID

A ruling that the California Recovery Act of 1933 is unconstitutional because of the recent United States Supreme Court decision voiding the federal N.R.A. was handed down last week by Division 1 of the Second District State Court of Appeal, at Los Angeles.

New Job for Johnson

At the urgent request of Mayor LaGuardia of New York, General Hugh S. Johnson, former administrator of N.R.A., has stepped into one of the biggest jobs of his career—the administration of federal work relief in New York City.

The announcement was made in Washington by Harry L. Hopkins, in charge of the four-billion-dollar federal works fund.

The doughty general is to "work without pay," but is to receive \$25 a day expenses. He will work only four days a week, with the understanding that the job terminates October 1 unless the President and himself consider his continuance necessary. He is to be responsible only to Hopkins.

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Department of Labor Defines Labor Policy

The "new deal's" labor policy, focused in six points of government stimulation of worker interests, has been outlined for Congress by Secretary Perkins.

Government regulation of minimum wages and maximum hours, government mediation in labor disputes, government encouragement of organization, increased labor participation in economic planning and development of labor self-discipline were among the high spots of the policy set forth in the Secretary of Labor's 1933-34 report.

"Among the first items which one sees in this growing labor policy of the American government are the following, she said:

"1. That the government ought to do everything in its power to establish minimum basic standards for labor below which competition should not be permitted to force standards of health, wages or hours.

"2. That the government ought to make such arrangements and use its influence to bring about arrangements which will make possible peaceful settlement of controversies and relieve labor of the necessity of resorting to strikes in order to secure equitable conditions and the right to be heard.

"3. That the ideal of government should be through legislation and through co-operation between employers and workers to make every job the best that the human mind can devise as to physical conditions, human relations and wages.

"4. That government should encourage such organization and development of wage earners as will give status and stability to labor as a recognized important group of citizens having a contribution to make to economic and political thought and to the cultural life of the community.

"5. That government ought to arrange that labor play its part in the study and development of any economic policies for the future of the United States.

"6. That the government should encourage mutuality between labor and employers in the improvement of production and in the development of both groups of a philosophy of self-government in the public interest. If labor's rights are defined by government, then certain obligations will, of course, be expected of wage earners, and it is for the public interest that those obligations should be defined by labor itself."

RELATIONS BOARD CONTINUED

President Roosevelt issued an executive order continuing the existence of the National Labor Relations Board subject to the limitations imposed in the new N.R.A. adopted by Congress.

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Norris Would Curtail Supreme Court Power

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska has introduced a resolution for an amendment to the United States Constitution wiping out the power of the Supreme Court to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional by a five to four vote, and restricting the court's powers in other ways.

Under the Norris amendment a law could be declared unconstitutional only by a more than two-thirds vote of the Supreme Court. In practice this would mean that at least seven justices would be required to invalidate a law.

Action to invalidate a law must be brought within six months of the time that the law takes effect.

Norris calls attention to the fact that no word in the Constitution gives the Supreme Court power to annul laws of Congress. That power was first claimed by Chief Justice Marshall, but he did not use it. It was first used by a majority of the court headed by Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott decision, which wiped out laws passed more than thirty years before, and declared slavery legal in all parts of the United States.

Amador County Picketing Law Most Stringent in California

A habeas corpus action affecting A. J. Harder, Sacramento attorney, and sixty-nine strikers arrested recently at Jackson, in which the constitutionality of the Amador County anti-picketing ordinance was attacked, was taken under advisement Monday by the Third District Court of Appeal at Sacramento.

It was admitted in court the ordinance probably is more stringent than any similar ordinance enacted in other California counties, and it was conceded the court's decision will have a direct bearing upon ordinances of kindred nature.

Miners and Operators' Committee Endeavoring to Avert Walkout

The United Mine Workers on Monday last rejected an offer by Appalachian soft coal operators to extend present wages and hours until April 1.

The operators, in turn, rejected the union's demand for a thirty-hour work-week instead of the present thirty-five-hour week, and a pay increase averaging about 10 per cent.

After these two moves the joint conference turned over negotiations to a committee of nine operators and nine miners.

MUNRO TRIAL IN AUGUST

Mrs. Anna J. Munro, former secretary of the Laundry Workers' Union, accused of grand theft in an alleged \$60,000 shortage of union accounts, pleaded not guilty to the charge before Superior Judge Jacks on Tuesday last. Trial was set for August 20.

Ban on Immigrants to Continue, Says Commissioner McCormack

Despite the views of some economists that increased population is necessary, the government of the United States will continue its policy of restricted immigration for many years, D. W. McCormack, United States commissioner of immigration and naturalization, told a meeting of the conference on immigration policy held in Montreal, Canada, in connection with the convention of the National Conference on Social Work. He said the quota policy would certainly continue "while we have millions of unemployed." The settlement of the unemployment problem was, he added, the most important question in the United States.

He urged the amendment of the deportation law, which often caused actual cruelty. Deportation rather than efficient and humane administration is emphasized in the present statute, he said, with the result that while persons of good character were frequently deported on technicalities, criminals and other undesirable immigrants could often escape the law.

Flight of Firms From Boston Fought by Shoe Workers' Union

Executives of shoe workers' unions at Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Malden, Everett, Cambridge and other cities in eastern Massachusetts, all being within metropolitan Boston, have been endeavoring to focus public opinion against the migration of shoe manufacturing firms from the Boston territory to smaller centers in New England, including New Hampshire and Maine. It is pointed out that the basic reason for the removals of the shoe companies has been to escape from the wages paid in and about Boston to the much lower rates prevailing in New Hampshire and Maine.

Several Maine communities, through their city and town councils, have been active in soliciting the executives of shoe firms in metropolitan Boston to transfer to their centers, promising cheaper taxes, light, power and water as well as wages.

Balloting of Sugar Workers Favors A. F. of L. Affiliation

Members of Crockett Sugar Refinery Workers' Union No. 1, organized after labor troubles at the plant of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Corporation last March, have voted to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, according to Peter Kelleher, president of the unit.

The refinery has 1300 employees eligible to join the union. Of this number 1020 are members. Following the balloting it was revealed that 501 voted for affiliation and 107 were opposed.

An agreement covering wages and working conditions is now being negotiated with company officials, Kelleher declared, and it is expected the agreement will be signed next month.

Unemployment Relief By Alien Deportation

A nation-wide campaign for legislation to deport approximately 6,000,000 aliens as a partial solution to the United States' unemployment problem is being pressed by 155 organizations, estimated by Representatives Dies of Texas to represent 5,000,000 people.

Plans to organize 10,000,000 native born and naturalized citizens for a drive to get congressional action on the Dies deportation bill were reported by the Texas congressman as he thumbed 50,000 letters and telegrams received in support of the measure.

The organization is to be called "The Americans" and is to be organized in each state on a non-sectarian and non-partisan basis, he said.

"At least 150 congressmen have pledged themselves in favor of the bill, which provides that no alien can hold a job in this country that can be filled by a citizen," he said. "It is about the same legislation as the alien deportation laws enforced in England, France, Germany and Italy, to reduce unemployment."

"If there were no aliens in this country we would not have an unemployment problem," he continued, asserting there were around 16,500,000 foreign born in this country, "more than 7,000,000 of whom have not been naturalized."

SUN AND AIR FOR LITTLE ONES

Frail city children are leaving their homes this week to enjoy vacation days at St. Dorothy's Rest Association, the Community Chest agency in Sonoma County, which for more than three decades has brought renewed health to convalescent and undernourished girls and boys. Plenty of good, long hours of rest on tree-shaded verandas, sunshine and fresh air are prescribed for these children from poverty-stricken homes, according to Mrs. James Otis Lincoln, director of the vacation home.

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Harold A. Scott, who first affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 in February, 1919, but who has worked outside this jurisdiction more or less since that date, died at Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Miley, on June 20. Mr. Scott had been hospitalized at Fort Miley not more than two weeks when he passed away. He was a native Californian, having been born at Ukiah December 21, 1893. Mr. Scott was a world war veteran, having enlisted as a musician in the regular army at the outbreak of the conflict. Before ill health assailed him he was recognized as a clever printer, being equally competent in both the book and job and newspaper branches of the craft. Mr. Scott is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott of Ukiah, and two brothers, Lester W. Scott of Oakland and Russell Scott of Salinas. His body was taken to Ukiah, where his funeral was held last Saturday.

C. M. Baker, first vice-president of the International Typographical Union, concluded his brief San Francisco visit last Saturday. Immediately after adjournment of last Sunday's meeting of Oakland Union No. 36, which Vice-President Baker attended and addressed, he left for the East. He regretted the length of his stay in San Francisco was too indefinite to permit of arrangements for a special meeting of San Francisco Union in his honor. Mr. Baker was the official representative of the I. T. U. at the "machine problem" forum called by the Southern California Conference of Typographical Unions and held in San Diego June 14, 15 and 16. En route north he stopped at Los Angeles, Pasadena and Bakersfield, where he participated in conferences with the executive officers of Typographical Unions in those cities.

Ashley J. ("Joe") Cooper, secretary of Honolulu Typographical Union No. 37, is spending a two weeks' vacation in San Francisco. He was a union headquarters visitor last week. "Joe" is a former member of Typographical Union No. 21. He was identified with the "Call" chapel when he sailed for the "Paradise of the Pacific" twenty-three years ago.

The office staff of Typographical Union No. 21 had the pleasure of a visit from Neal M. Chidester of Seattle Typographical Union No. 202. Mr. Chidester is one of the composing room force of the Ballard "News," a community paper of Seattle. He was one of a party motoring from the Northwest metropolis to the San Diego exposition. He marveled at the progress that had been made in the construction of the Golden Gate and San Francisco-Oakland bridges, and had nothing but the highest praise for the enterprise of the citizens of San Francisco and vicinity, remarking, incidentally, it was too bad that enterprise was not sufficiently infectious to spread to Seattle. (Seattle papers please don't copy). When Mr. Chidester left it was with the assurance he would be in San Francisco to participate in the celebration of the completion of the bridges.

Hugh F. Botts, a member of "Big Six," called at the union's offices this week to pick up a batch of mail that had preceded him to this city. Before he retired from the trade Mr. Botts was employed as a "typo" on the New York "Telegram." He, too, was en route to San Diego to take in the exposition sights. He, with three others, had motored

all the way from the Empire State. While visiting the union's offices Mr. Botts had the pleasure of meeting Trustee R. W. Waterson. And what a "gabfest" they had! "Bobby," you know, is a former N'Yawker. 'Tis said chatter of a certain kind will cause the ears of those talked about to warm up a bit. If this be so, the auditory organs of a group of old-time New York printers must have been flaming red between 12 m. and 1 p. m. (Pacific Standard time) last Monday, when the conversation between Botts and Waterson was at its most animated height. This is Mr. Botts' first visit to the Pacific Coast. San Francisco impressed him most favorably. He declared it is a vest pocket edition of his own big home town. His eastward return trip (if it is made) will be by the way of the Grand Canyon, Colorado Springs, where he will visit the Home, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, etc.

Charles Ross, former affiliate of San Francisco Union, celebrated his fifty years of membership in the International Typographical Union by attending the last meeting of Stockton Typographical Union No. 56. Congratulations, Charles, and may the next fifty treat you no more harshly than the cycle you have just turned. Mr. Ross is residing in Manteca, Calif.

According to "Editor and Publisher" for June 22, a new contract has been presented to the Publishers' Association of New York City by Typographical Union No. 6. The new proposal asks \$12 for a day shift of seven hours, \$12.60 for a night shift of seven hours and \$13.60 for a third shift of six and one-half hours. The present contract calls for \$10.83 for a day shift of seven and one-half hours, \$11.33 for a night shift of seven and one-half hours, and \$11.83 for a third shift of seven hours. The present contract expires July 2. No conference has yet been called.

Printer-sailors now on the high seas are L. M. Wright, Malolo, Matson Line; C. A. Wright, United Fruit Line; Donald May, whose application for membership in the union is on file, steamship Monterey, Matson Line. "Davie" Braverman was reported to have sailed last Tuesday on a trans-pacific vessel.

When Eugene MacLean left his position of general manager of the Washington "Post" members of the "Post" chapel, Columbia Typographical Union, tendered him a farewell party and presented him with \$100 worth of smoking pipes. Mr. MacLean is an inveterate pipe smoker. This action was an expression of the printers' appreciation of his considerate treatment of their wage scale, submitted last year to a publishers' committee of which the retiring general manager was a member.—"Editor and Publisher."

"Chronicle" Notes—By C. C.

The "Chronicle" chapel has formed a baseball team under the direction of J. A. W. McDermott. The team won its first two games and is now looking for more opponents. Last Monday the team defeated the "Chronicle" Mailers by a 5-4 score, as follows:

Composing Room	..0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1—5
Mailers0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1—4

Batteries—Johnson and Hoffman; Fields and Schrouth.

The Composing Room Club issues a challenge to any team that can arrange to play Mondays, Wednesdays or Fridays, starting at 11:30 a. m.

Practice is held on these days, if no games are scheduled, and printers are welcome to work out with the team at the Seventh and Harrison diamonds. There's exercise and fun for all who come out.

DIPLOMACY

It is easy to keep from being a bore. Just praise the person to whom you are talking.—Birmingham "News."

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Munroe Roberts, president M. T. D. U., during the month of April, charges that organization for "salary, services and expenses," \$211. Rand Anderson, secretary-treasurer, puts in his bill for that month, listed as "salary, services and expenses," for \$126.21, in which is included the sum of \$42.41 for "two days' services in Philadelphia." It is fortunate, probably, for the balance on hand in the M. T. D. U. treasury at the end of April that the secretary-treasurer remained but two days in Philadelphia, or visited no other cities on business for the M. T. D. U. Anyway, Messrs. Roberts and Anderson spent a total of \$337.21 of the \$418.74 total disbursements for April, leaving a balance of \$81.13 for that month. The April receipts amounted to \$544.95. April balance shows but \$775.02 in the M. T. D. U. treasury. The organization has about 2100 members. The president charges in above account \$148.76 as "services in scale matters in Kansas City and Omaha"; no report of status of same is given. The secretary-treasurer simply states "services in Philadelphia," the nature of which is not given, leaving one in doubt as to whether his "services" at \$21.20 per day were devoted to scale or matters of a political nature. At all events, it would appear to be an opportune time to send to the referendum the Chicago convention's proposition calling for an increase from 25 to 50 cents per capita per month.

Floyd E. Edwards, ex-secretary of Los Angeles Mailers' Union, accompanied by his wife, spent a couple of days last week visiting this city and vicinity. In the days of the old "Morning Call" Floyd was a journeyman member of No. 18. He is now foreman on the Casey Campbell Mailing Bureau of Los Angeles.

With the election without opposition of ex-President Harold I. ("Doc") Christie of No. 18 as secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, once again a member of the local Mailers' Union occupies that position, the late Ferdinand Barbrack having filled the office for some sixteen years. Ex-President Christie's qualifications as an executive are too well known to need repetition, and his many friends have every confidence in his proving to be an able and efficient secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council. He succeeds A! G. Neilson, who resigned to become assistant to Mrs. MacLeod, secretary-treasurer of Typographical Union No. 21.

The "Chronicle" Composing Room Baseball Club, J. A. W. McDermott, manager, has issued a challenge to the "Chronicle" Mailing Room Baseball Club, which has been accepted. The "Chronicle" Mailing Room Baseball Club is composed of W. Berry, Cole Campbell, Roy Bennetts, O. Frintrap, Bill Shreve, Al Barbrack, George Murray, Fred Schroth and D. Del Carlo; W. Berry, coach; Cole Campbell, captain; George Murray, manager.

Claude M. Baker, first vice-president of the I. T. U., who visited this city last week, was extended a welcome by President Del Carlo and many members of No. 18.

By one in a position to know whereof he speaks, it now leaks out that Portland, Ore., Mailers' Union, like its sister union, Seattle Mailers' Union, has also adopted the M. T. D. U. policy of placing a "head tax" on travelers of \$150. Those two West Coast unions may yet wake up to the fact that they can not live and prosper in the belief that they are a law wholly unto themselves. But it is the old story of M. T. D. U. officers and their spokesmen always shouting for fair play—something they never practice.

After all, the A. F. of L. would not have a trademark except for the union label.

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Labor Day Committee Making Fine Progress

A large gathering greeted Chairman Edward D. Vandeleur when he called the General Labor Day Committee to order in the Labor Temple last Saturday evening at 8:15. The roll call disclosed all officers present, and the minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

Additional delegates (five from each union) were seated from the Barbers, Bill Posters and Billers, Capmakers, Carpenters No. 483 and 2164, Cement Finishers, Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers, Dress-makers, Furniture Workers, Fur Workers, Garage Employees, Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Grocery Clerks, Hod Carriers, Jewelry Workers, Laundry Drivers, Milk Wagon Drivers, Pattern-makers, Post Office Clerks, Railroad Machinists, Sailors, Ship Clerks, Steam Shovel and Dredge-men, Tailors, Teamsters No. 216, Tile Setters, Teachers' Federation No. 61, Typographical, Warehousemen, Waitresses (Gussie Neubert, vice Maud Hardy, resigned).

Communications Received

Communications were received from the Asphalt Workers stating they will parade with some other organization; from the Bay District Council of Carpenters, stating they will participate in the parade and have requested affiliated unions to do likewise, and will submit names of delegates later; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, regretting inability to parade because members will be compelled to work on Labor Day because of increased traffic on the bay; Central Labor Council of Alameda County, stating invitation to participate in San Francisco parade and celebration can not be accepted by them, as they are preparing to hold their own parade and celebration.

Reports of Unions

United Laborers No. 261 invited small units to parade with them. Culinary unions will have a float and have representation in the parade. The following unions have gone on record to take part in the parade: Barbers No. 148, Cooks No. 44, District Council of Painters with band, Ice Drivers with band, Garment Workers No. 131, Ferryboatmen, Millmen No. 42, Laborers No. 261 with band, Junior Union of Boys with drum corps, Junior Union of Girls with float, Plumbers No. 442, Sign Painters No. 510, Stage Employees No. 16, Street Car Men, Division 1004, Federation of Teachers No. 61, Theatrical Federation, Teamsters No. 85, with two bands, Waitresses No. 48, Water Workers.

Committees Appointed

The chair appointed the following committees:
Ball Committee—William Casey (chairman),

Chester Ammerman, Jack Fallows, Victor Doyle, Frank E. Johansen, Bert Lanthier, T. Lindquist, Dewey Mead, Jack Mullane, James McKnight, Lea Phillips, Walter Otto, Lawrence Palacios, Kenneth Kenaird, Max Kurtzman, John Ricci, Thomas Shaughnessey, Jack Smith, Walter Stone, Sam Toussaint, Jack Williams, Nonie Cordes, Bertha Del Carlo and Mary McKay.

Float Committee—Thomas Meager (chairman), Ernest Aronson, W. Bowman, Harry England, Hugo Ernst, Elmer Langmaid, Harry Milton, James McKnight, Joseph McManus, James Rickets, George Ward and Joseph Willis.

Decorations—George Ward (chairman).

Music—Philip Sapiro (chairman), Al Cohn, George Kidwell, Eddie Love, Albert Greenbaum and Clarence King.

Parade Committee—Pat McGuire, Joe Marshall, James B. Gallagher and Dan Cavanagh.

Grand Stand Committee—Frank Lively and William H. Urmy.

Loud Speakers—Paul Gaffney.

Committee on Uniforms—Nellie Casey, Katherine Barrett, Margaret Finkenbinder, Jonas Grace, W. G. Desepte, Frank Nixon, Nels Soderberg, Jack Sherry, Max Staub, Robert Tissier and James Van der Kooij.

Committee to Visit Unions—Walter Cowan (chairman).

Following the practice of former years, advertising and slogans on banners in the parade will be prohibited again this year.

It was decided to install loud speakers along the line of march of the parade, as was done last year.

It was decided that design and construction of floats be approved by the Float Committee, and that such approval be secured in advance, or float will not be permitted in the parade.

In view of the progress made, indicating a fine spirit of co-operation on the part of all unions, committees were authorized to hold meetings at their convenience. The Uniform Committee announced that it will meet every Monday evening in Room 204, San Francisco Labor Temple. Do not delay getting in touch with committee at once.

In view of the demand for bands of music being larger this year, owing to the Oakland celebration, unions are requested to engage their music at the

earliest possible date, and to notify the Music Committee when engaging or wanting to engage a band.

The General Committee decided to meet three weeks from date, or Saturday evening, July 13, and thereafter each Saturday evening until Labor Day, Monday, September 2, 1935.

The committee adjourned at 9:20 p. m.

Massachusetts Trade Unions

Continue Fight on Ginn & Co.

The Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is waging an intense fight against Ginn & Co., school text-book publishers of Cambridge, Mass., until the firm settles its dispute with its union pressmen and bindery workers.

The employees of the Cambridge concern struck a number of weeks ago for better wages and work conditions and recognition of the right to collective bargaining guaranteed by Section 7-a of the National Recovery Act.

In a statement regarding the strike the Boston Allied Printing Trades Council declared that when the National Recovery Act became effective Ginn & Co. were working their employees forty-eight hours a week and were the only school book manufacturers in the United States whose employees worked over forty-four hours. The company reduced hours to forty per week and the wages of their employees were slashed 28 per cent.

Government Support Relied Upon By One Out of Five Individuals

One out of every five persons in the country is dependent upon the federal government for support, a compilation of government statistics reveals.

Between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 persons out of an estimated population of 127,000,000 draw money for food, clothing and shelter from the treasury, figures compiled by the United Press show.

These include families and dependents of persons on direct relief, government employees, beneficiaries of public works projects, C.C.C. workers and enlisted men in the armed forces of the nation.

YOU CAN HELP
Keep Local Workers Employed
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

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SUITS

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GREYHOUND RACING
Nightly Except Sunday
First Post-Time 8:15
Free Parking
Heated Grandstand
Admission - 10c for Charity
No Unaccompanied Children
Admitted.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, June 21, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Edward D. Vandeleur.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Alaska Fishermen, Ingwald Slatem, Andrew Vigen; Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, Joseph F. Lopes, vice A. P. Bathencourt, resigned; Photo Engravers, Andrew J. Gallagher, vice George Krantz, resigned; Federation of Teachers No. 61, John M. Graybiel, Miss Lillian Olney; Typographical No. 21, Earl C. Browne, Charles Crawford, Robert J. Donovan, J. J. Hebner, Henry Heidelberg, George S. Hollis, F. H. Kothe, A. G. Neilson, G. A. Sheridan, R. W. Waterson; Warehousemen 38-44, Ernest C. Woods, additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48, thanking Council for donations to union, and for payment of fines for three individuals convicted of disturbing the peace. Ladies' Auxiliary of Trades Union Promotional League and Label section, transmitting check for \$22.30, donation to be equally divided between the Boys' and Girls' Junior Unions, and stating the Auxiliary has disbanded. Machinists' Lodge No. 68, protesting against adoption by Council of executive sessions. Central Labor Council of Alameda County, offering to co-operate with Cracker Bakers No. 125 in citing unfair cracker bakery concern for conference with representatives of union. Resolution presented by Electrical Workers relative to legislation to establish public ownership and operation of transportation over Oakland-San Francisco bridge. Caledonian Club of San Francisco, announcing celebration and athletic contests to be held under its auspices at California Park, Marin County, on July 4. Fur Workers No. 79, transmitting report

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workmen's clothing.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness St.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
John G. Ila Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Standard Oil Company.
West Coast Macaroni Company.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

on labor conditions being worse since Supreme Court decision declaring codes unconstitutional, by Louis Gassner, 124 Geary, and Sichel & Liebes, 259 Geary. (In that connection unions reporting similar occurrences are requested to state number of employees affected, in default of which information the report would be without value for transmission to Washington, D. C.) Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, requesting firms of Michell & Pfeffer, Tenth and Harrison, and Independent Iron Works, 821 Pine street, Oakland, be cited for a conference. List of contributors to Jackson miners for the week, to wit: From Bartenders No. 41, Laundry Workers No. 26, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Motion Picture Projectionists, Mailers No. 18, Janitors No. 9, Window Cleaners No. 44, Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226, Cooks No. 44.

Resolution, submitted by Delegates Hugo Ernst of Waiters No. 30, and Walter Cowan of Miscellaneous No. 110, condemning action of Chief of Police Quinn, supervising and sending a shipment of ammunition across an international border to be used against striking union workers of Vancouver, B. C., an act prompting a rupture of peaceful and friendly relations between citizens of Vancouver and San Francisco, and directing that copies be sent to the mayor and Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco, President Green of A. F. of L., and the Vancouver District Waterfront Workers' Association, and to the press. On motion the resolution was adopted, as follows:

"Whereas, Chief of Police Quinn of San Francisco, in supervising and sending a shipment of ammunition across an international border, to be used against striking union workers in Vancouver, B. C., committed an act prompting a rupture of peaceful and friendly relations between the citizens of Vancouver and San Francisco; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, composed of delegates representing 50,000 union workers, condemns the action of Chief of Police Quinn in performing this unfriendly act against citizens of Vancouver; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to his honor Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, the honorable Board of Police Commissioners of San Francisco, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, the Vancouver District Waterfront Workers' Federation, and the press."

Reports of Unions—Pastemakers gave an account of campaign against West Coast Macaroni Company's products, which are unfair to their organization. Amalgamated Clothing Workers will resist all employers changing conditions since the N.R.A. was ruled out. Dressmakers will strike any shop that fails to live up to the union's new agreement or give the conditions demanded by the union. Window Cleaners are making progress, and have had peaceful conditions in the trade during the last six months in harmony with the signed agreement. Will present a new agreement. Longshoremen No. 38-79 will prepare an answer to statements that have appeared in the public press regarding their organization.

Report of Executive Committee—Relative to motion passed by the previous meeting that committee provide a speedier system of admission of delegates to the Council meetings, committee will hold matter in abeyance until improvements suggested by the sergeant-at-arms be first tried out (this meeting presented no complaints in regard to admission, as delegates were admitted without any delay). In the matter of jurisdictional dispute between Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Journeymen Tailors, recommendation was made that both organizations submit their claims in writing, and that matter be referred to the American Federation of Labor for submission to the two Internationals concerned; at the suggestion of representatives of the two unions the matter was held

in abeyance and re-referred to the executive committee for another hearing before the committee. In the matter of controversy between Elevator Constructors No. 8 and B. C. Van Emon Elevators, Inc., matter was laid over one week for the purpose of securing the attendance of both parties.

Report of Organizing Committee—Committee recommended the seating and affiliation of Leather Workers' Union No. 18, and gave an account of the organization of the union. Committee reported also that the Vulcanizers and Tire Changers' Union has amalgamated with the Filling Station Employees, also that the Garage Employees and Automobile Storage Battery Men are seeking to affiliate with the Filling Station Employees. Recommendation for affiliation of Leather Workers No. 18 was concurred in, and other report accepted as progressive.

Report of Labor Day Committee was read and accepted as progressive, all delegates being advised to attend at the meeting of General Labor Day Committee to be held following Saturday evening, June 22. Mailers No. 18 wanted to be reported having voted to take part in the coming Labor Day parade.

Receipts, \$691.63; **expenditures**, \$340.

Council adjourned at 9:05.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note: The General Labor Day Committee will hold its next meeting Saturday evening, July 13, 1935, and thereafter every Saturday evening until September 2, Labor Day.

Demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services; and patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

UHL CONTINUES FIGHT

Defeated in the courts in an attempt to require all teachers in the San Francisco public schools to be residents of San Francisco, Supervisor Uhl has announced he will have a charter amendment ready for submission to the people at the November election. The amendment will make it mandatory for all teachers within one year after appointment to acquire and maintain in good faith a residence within the city.

\$1.00 A WEEK

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Culinary Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

The next regular meeting of Cooks' Union No. 44 is postponed from Thursday, July 4 (a legal holiday), until the next day (Friday, July 5) at 2:30 p. m. Members take notice—read your black-board.

The annual election of officers of Miscellaneous Union No. 110 will take place at headquarters Saturday, July 29. Polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. All members be up there and vote if you want competent officials in the various offices. Be sure and have your union book with you for identification.

Bartenders' Union No. 41 desires to thank all who attended its ball last Friday night. Particular mention is made of the artists who so kindly donated their services and by their unstinted efforts did all in their power to make the affair successful. A large crowd was present (or, as one brother said, the place was jammed full) and a good surplus was realized, which will be put into the sick benefit fund.

The Joint Board of the Culinary Unions is busy making arrangements for the Labor Day demonstration, so you can look for something unique from the culinary unions when labor turns out on the 2nd of September.

In connection with the notice that our unions have received that the Cap Makers' local has been reorganized, one of the members of Local 110 came to the window while the writer was talking to Secretary Walter Cowan and asked for a slip to see the union doctor, as he had a rash on his forehead that smarted like blazes. At the same time he had on a new hat. "Let's see your hat," said Walter, and the hat was handed through the window. Walter took a squint inside the sweatband and exploded: "You don't need a doctor; what you need is a union-made hat. What's the idea wearing a scab hat that gives you the itch and wanting the union to supply the doctor to cure it? I'll give you a slip for the doctor, but you throw that hat in the fire; and the next time I see you, look out you have a union-made hat on or it will cost you ten bucks."

Eastman's, corner of Market and Van Ness, enjoys the unique distinction of being the only soda fountain in the city of San Francisco that is 100 per cent union and has our house card in its window. So if you are around that corner and need a cool drink give Mr. Eastman your business. He deserves it for the reason that he has to compete with the White Log Tavern, across the street, which is a non-union house.

Remember: Stay out of Kress and Woolworth stores, Pig 'n' Whistles, Clinton's, Fosters, Roosevelt, on Fifth at Mission, and all White Log Taverns. Always look for the union house card in the front window.

ACTION ON RADIO ORCHESTRAS

The American Federation of Musicians defeated at its fortieth annual convention in Asbury Park, N. J., last week a resolution demanding ten-member staff orchestras in each station of radio hookups.

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES

HERMAN, Your Union Tailor

1104 MARKET STREET

New World Champion Pugilist Is Union Man and "Square Guy"

James J. Braddock, the new heavyweight champion pugilist, is a member of the International Longshoremen's Association. And his fellow longshoremen are preparing to give tangible evidence of their admiration.

"Braddock will receive a gold traveling card, as will his manager, 'Joe' Gould, at our international convention when it convenes in New York at the Governor Clinton Hotel on July 8," International President Joseph P. Ryan announced last week.

Less than a year ago Braddock was on relief, and the records show that he drew about \$230. Then came his win over Lasky, and Braddock received \$1800 as a reward. The first thing he did was to send a check for \$300 to the North Bergen relief fund.

"He's certainly a square guy," declared a friend who had toiled beside him on the docks.

RULE OF COSSACKS ENDED

The "coal and iron" police who ruled company towns in Pennsylvania's great centers of industry for years were abolished by the stroke of a pen last week. Governor George H. Earle signed a bill making company-hired police illegal.

STRIKE AGAINST WAGE CUT

Employees of the Princess Manufacturing Company, dress manufacturers of Atlanta, Ga., left their jobs last week after the company had reduced their piece rate pay from \$1.80 to \$1.50 a dozen for dresses. Thomas E. Evans, Southern representative of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said the workers were on strike in protest against the wage cut.

Strike in Cloth Mills

New England was troubled Monday last by the first major labor dispute since the Supreme Court outlawed National Recovery Administration codes, as strikes were declared in six of the seven mills of the Uxbridge Worsted Company, says a Boston dispatch.

Reports indicated close to 3000 of the 3375 textile workers employed by the company had joined in a demand for a 20 per cent wage increase and equalization of the machine load.

The mills affected are located at Uxbridge, Mass.; Putnam, Conn.; Woonsocket, R. I.; Pascoag, R. I., where there are two plants, and Lowell, Mass. A mill operated on an open shop basis at North Smithfield, R. I., employing 100 workers, was not affected.

The strike was called by the United Textile Workers of America. Heavy picket lines were established at Uxbridge.

To Celebrate Fourth

Horse races, a city-wide track meet in which 1000 boy athletes will compete, bands, drill teams and drum corps of the American Legion, uniformed units of the police and fire departments and bands from clubs and organizations will make San Francisco's celebration of the Fourth of July colorful and outstanding.

The huge Golden Gate Park stadium, at Thirty-fourth avenue, will be the scene of one of the biggest Independence Day celebrations ever staged in this city.

The mayor's Citizens' Committee, headed by William J. Otts and John Chase, is making arrangements for the big military and patriotic spectacle.

North Carolina Cotton Mills Announce Reductions in Wages

The Seamless Hosiery Mills of Marion, N. C., where a bitter cotton mill strike occurred in 1929, are the leaders in North Carolina wage slashings.

Shortly after the Supreme Court ruled the N.R.A. unconstitutional, four of the mills reduced wages as much as 50 per cent in the knitting departments. The finishing departments were cut almost in half. Workers who formerly received the code minimum of \$12 per week will now make only from \$6 to \$9 per week, according to Larry Hogan, representative of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING RISES

Private construction work in Massachusetts increased 24.2 per cent in May, as compared with May, 1934, the State Department of Labor and Industries reports. The report was based on building permit applications in twenty-five cities.

RETURNS FROM EAST

W. G. Desepte, president of the International Clerks, and formerly secretary of the San Francisco Label Section, has recently returned from the East, where he went on official business. He enjoyed the experience of an airplane voyage home from New York.

UNDER N.R.A. LABOR CONDITIONS

Brewers in St. Louis have agreed to continue for two years an agreement to operate under N.R.A. code provisions. The agreement, between officers of nine breweries and union officials, continues the employment of an additional worker for every seven regular employees and continuation of hour and wage conditions as set up under the N.R.A.

The union label stands for fair dealing.

QUALITY vs. CHEAPNESS

**Maintaining Our Reputation for Quality
Cleaning and Finishing at Moderate Prices**

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Union Label Section

By THOMAS A. ROTELL, Secretary

There are times when we feel energetic and desire to accomplish something worth while. Many long to do some act which will proclaim to the world their heroism. This is praiseworthy. But while awaiting the big moment, why not do some of the really noble acts which you may do now? It is well to remember that we achieve with our acts, not with our hopes.

Many members of organized labor cherish the hope of some day doing something heroic to help that great organization, the American Federation of Labor. While waiting for this great dream to come true they neglect many really helpful acts that would add much to their worth to this organization. An heroic act need not necessarily be a spectacular one.

The trades unionist who resolves decisively to live up to the doctrine of fair play toward his associates in the trade union movement by patronizing the union label, union card and union button will enhance his character. Not only that, he will be an inspiration to others who mean well but who are forgetful and perhaps careless. He will be an everlasting rebuke to the craven within our ranks who stealthily patronizes the unfair employer.

All over the country we find union label boosters. No greater honor can be bestowed on a trades unionist than to be known as a union label booster, because the union label is the weapon that deals the most telling blows against the sweatshop, prison-made goods, and imported goods. With an army of union label boosters the union label will annihilate these pernicious evils. We can accomplish a great deal if we co-operate and fall in line and form a vast army of union label boosters and supporters. Let us educate

our women in this cause that the only way they can help their men folks to accomplish their goal of better working conditions, fair play and sanitation in industry is to organize themselves into ladies' auxiliaries and go out and show the merchants that there is a demand for union-made goods, union shop cards and union working buttons.

The Typographical Union reports that the "Saturday Evening Post," the "Ladies' Home Journal" and the "Country Gentleman" are unfair to the Allied Printing Trades.

The Paste Makers are still fighting the West Coast Macaroni Company, and until such time as they organize do not patronize any of their products. The I. G. A. packages that are sold by the independent stores are manufactured by this firm and should not be purchased.

The Hatters are asking you to look for the United Hatters' label under the sweatband when buying hats. With the straw hat season in, bear in mind that straws and Panamas are also union-made if they bear the label. The Cap Makers are again organized in this city and all persons who wear caps, whether for dress or with uniforms, should see that they are made here and bear the union label of the Cap Makers. The following firms manufacture caps under union conditions and that bear the union label: Eagle Headwear, at 693 Mission street, and the Sharkey Hat Company, at 143 Second street, in San Francisco, and the Dorfman Cap Company, at 1020 Broadway, Oakland.

When patronizing restaurants look for the union house card and ask the waiter or waitress who serves you for the union button. If they are not wearing them ask why. Their buttons must be worn on the job at all times.

The Union Label Section urges you that at all times you be consistent and demand the union label, union shop card and the union button when making purchases.

New Sales Tax Law

Under the present sales tax law, which provides for a 2½ per cent rate, a 2 per cent rate was to have been effective on July 1 next. Instead the new law provides for a 3 per cent rate, with essential foods exempted. Governor Merriam is expected to sign the bill, which goes into effect July 1.

Articles exempted from the tax are cereals and cereal products, milk, and milk products, oleomargarine, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, vegetables and vegetable products, fruit and fruit products, spice and salt, sugar and sugar products, other than candy and confectionery.

The tax will apply on coffee and coffee substitutes, tea, cocoa and cocoa products.

"Food products," under the law, do not include spirituous, malt or vinous liquors, soft drinks or beverages such as are ordinarily dispensed at bars and soda fountains, or in connection therewith, other than coffee, tea and cocoa.

Any food in prepared form served in restaurants, cafes, cafeterias or other establishments of like nature also will not be exempt from the tax.

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Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 105 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—285 Ellis.

Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bollermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 509—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Chaufeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 17960—963 Mission, Room 611.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.

Copers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Mabel Sutton, 2602 Sacramento.

Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Labor Temple. Meets 3rd Thursday.

Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold st.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.

Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.

Filling Station Employees No. 19570—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Fur Workers, Local No. 79—767 Market.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Government Employees No. 51—S. C. Stillwell, 611 State Building.

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Holding Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—R. Parino, secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—149 Mason.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.

Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 739 20th Ave.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.

Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.

Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Pastemakers No. 10567—John F. Bertucci, secretary, 2572 Bryant. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Geo. Monahan, Sec., 1123 Sutter.

Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—Harry Cook, 376 4th Ave.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.

Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 75 South Hill Boulevard.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Street Carmen, Division 1004—Office Marshall Building. Meets 112 Valencia.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MARKET 7560.

United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Vulcanizers and Tire Changers—R. T. Bennett, 281 Cumberland. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets second Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.; fourth Wednesday at 3 p. m. 966 Market.

Warehousemen—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.